BENNISON BROTHERS,

UNLOADING

Our stock is too large and we must unload. We will offer special inducements next week in every department. Our great special sale in Carpets, Oil Cloth, Curtains, Shades, etc., is still continued. Now is the time to buy Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, Oil Cloths, etc., at less than wholesale prices. We can and will save you money, if you will give us half a chance. Don't forget our Cloak Sale next week, at the lowest prices ever quoted for good goods in Omaha.

SURAH SILKS

35 pieces Surah Silks 21 different This is a lot we closed out at very low figures and at the price quoted 32c, is indeed a great bargain. This price is for Monday only.

DRESS PLUSHES **\$1.50**.

29 pieces fine Silk Dress Plushes 22 inch wide in all the popular shades; they would be cheap at \$2 a yard. are anxious to unload, consequently the price has been made \$1.50 a yard for a

40-INCH TRICOTS

20 pieces fine French Corduroys. This is a beautiful French fabric. The colorings and weave are the very latest. The same quality is sold in New York at \$2.00 yard. Our price next week is \$1.48 yard.

62½C

50 pieces fine Dress Flannels, full yard and half wide, in all new and staple shades. These Flannels are worth 90c. You can get them next week at 62 te yard.

32 pieces fine Novelty Dress Goods, in fancy plaids, beautiful stripes, polka Monday only 45 pieces 40-inch Tricots dots. &c. These goods are really worth in greys, tans and browns. They are \$1.50 yard, but we are anxious to reduce worth ale and we will sell them one day our dress stock and will let them out for one week only at 98c yard.

Toweling,

1 case Monday, of fine Huck Towelin just to get a crowd. 3te vard.

Renfrew Turkey Red Damasks 35c.

3.000 yards Remnant Renfrew Turkey Red Table Damasks in 2 to 8 yard engths; they are worth 75c. On sale

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed all Wool Vests high neck, long sleeves; all

150 Ladies' Seal Plush Sacques 42 inch as high as \$15.00. Our price, one week, long, quilted, satin lined, Chemois skin pockets, 4 seal ornaments; for one week

this garment \$23.90, worth \$35. Mail Orders Filled.

\$29.80.

This is the greatest bargain ever of-fered in Omaha, 42-inch long, extra quality, satin quilted lining, 4 seal ornaments. This wrap has sold all the season at \$40 and is good value at that price, but we have too many and must

Mail Orders Filled.

as above only finer quality. Plush and finest Beaver Cuffs and Collar, is good value at \$65; one week only at \$48.

Mail Orders Filled.

Plush Jackets, Pink Mixed Flannels 14c \$8.90 Monday only, 10 pieces German 6-02. mink mix Flannels would be available to a pink mix Flannels would be available.

48 Ladies' Seal Plush Jackets, satin lined. This garment is sold in Omaha

Ladies Handkerchiefs, 25c.

100 dozen Ladies' fine Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain white, with drawn stitch, fancy scolloped edges, colored embroidered; none worth less than 40c to 50c. Your choice Monday 25c each.

1,000 Ladies' Black Hare Muffs, Monday, 50c each; worth \$1.00.

pink mix Flannels, worth 25c yard. On

sale Monday 14c yard.

5 cases full Standard Prints, Monday

Flannels,

Monday, 5 pieces white Embroidere l Flannels, at 49c. Who ever heard of embroidered flannels at 40c yard.

 $v_{\text{ESTS}}^{\text{IES'}}, 37^{1/2}c$ 75 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves. They were made to sell at 75c, but our unloading

200 fine Beaver Shawls, reversable in greys and browns; they are worth \$5, but we have too many and so they must go for one week at \$2.69.

COMFORTERS!

5 bales fine Comforters, the best in town at the price worth \$2.25; our price

FLOOR CLOTHS

20 pieces Floor Oil Cloths never sold less than 50c; our price is only 350

Bennison Bros Bennison Bros Bennison Bros Bennison Bros Bennison Bros Bennison Bros Bennison Bros

OF JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS.

How They Manage to Sell 60,000,-000 Copies a Year.

CURIOUS THINGS IN NEWSPAPERS

The Straw Editors Willing to Be . Jailed for \$20 a Month-Wages -Illustrations-Reporters -Bandana Puzzle.

Torio, Japan, Oct. 5 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]-It only eighteen years since the first newspaper was published in Japan. Still 61,000,000 copies of newspapers were sold in 1884, and the increase of 1879 was double that of 1876. At present Japan has 575 daily and weekly newspapers, and its dailies number ninety seven. It publishes thirty-five law magazines and 111 scientific periodicals. It has thirty-five medical journals and an equal number of religious newspapers. Its people read eight different story papers, and 102 papers cater to the agricultural, commercial and industrial

classes. It has its Punch or Puck, and this is filled with cartoons and witticisms, taking off the public men of the Mikado empire just as Puck and Judge do those of our republic. All these papers are published in Japanese. They are read by the natives of the country, and the work upon them is done entirely by native labor. They are the outgrowth of the new civilization and they are the great educators of the

A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER looks strange to foreign eyes. If one could take about 1,000,000 teabox letters and put them in six inch rows up and down four or eight pages about half the size of this news paper he might get some idea of the general appearance of the paper. If he could know that each of these letters represented : whole word and that half a dozen of them made a sentence he might add to his concep tion. His picture, however, would be far from a true one. The Japanese papers are the direct opposite of ours. The columns run from right to left across the page in stead of up and down it, and the lines are perpendicular instead of horizontal. You begin at the top of a line to read instead of at the side, and when you have read about six inches of these ideographic characters you come to the column line and go back to the top and read down again. The columns are twice as wide as ours and they do not seem to have the flaming headlines that prevail in American newspapers. The periods, instead of being dots, are circles as big round as a pea and there are no such things as capitals, The Japanese newspaper office uses 5,000 characters and these are a mixture of Japan ese and Chinese.

THE MAKE-UP. The first part of a Japanese journal is made up of official notifications and official reports. Then comes the contents of the paper and directly after this the editorials. "This part," said one of the leading editors, as he pointed to the hieroglyphics composing it, "is the brains of the paper, and the press is a great maker of public opinion and a strong

factor in governmental matters in Japan." "But where are the editors' names!" said I "The names of the real editors of a Japa-

nese newspaper," was the reply, "are never published in the paper. Our nominal editors are men of straw, whom we employ for this purpose. They get from \$20 to \$30 a month as salaries and they act as proof readers or local reporters. We have, you know, a rigid censorship of the press and whenever a paper publishes anything offensive to the government its editors and publishers are liable to be fined, imprisoned or banished. When such is the case the names of these straw editors are sent in and they undergo the punishment. Of course we pay their sataries while they are in prison, but the whole thing is a farce and a shame."

The editors' names do not hence appear on the editorial page, and they are in the last column and last line of the newspaper. They stand at the end after the advertisements. Following the editorials come the telegrams and local news. These are mixed together. and there are a number of columns of them. Then comes the foreign news, and then correspondence and letters of travel. CONTENTS.

The newspaper contents of the large daily paper here are much the same as at home. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun or Tokio Daily News, which lies before me as I write, has eight pages. It has market reports, giving the rise and fall of the stock market. It records the mails and the steamers due. The market prices fill several columns, and it has two pages of advertising. Its editor tells me that tdeath notices are paid for, and I see that these are bordered with black. The Nichi Nichi Shuimbun is the oldest paper in Japan. Its first issue was made eighteen years ago and the first copy was cut entirely in wood and printed from a block. I looked at some of the earlier volumes to-day. The pages were then no larger than a sheet of fooiscap paper. They were printed on rice paper and only one side of the paper was printed. It was for years the court paper and received a large sum per month from the government. It then sneezed when the Mikado took shuff. It is now independent and its new editor, Mr. Seki, is one of the brightest of newspaper managers. Just returned from traveling in Europe, he speaks English fluently and when I met him at a dinner the other night he gave me a

cordial invitation to visit his office. THE WORKING PORCE. The Nichi Nich Shimbun office is located in the heart of Tokie. Imagine a large twostory stone structure with great columns running around its front and side and with flat, overhanging roof covering its two stories, and you have the exterior of the building. The counting rooms, press rooms and stereo typing foundry are on the ground floor, and the editorial and composing rooms on the floor above. Entering the counting room you behind lattice work screens before little tables. Each has a paint brush in his hand and a book of rice paper before him. These are the bookkeepers of the establishment, and it is here that the advertisers come. About threefourths of the advertisements of the paper ome unsolicited, the rest is guthered on ommission. Advertising rates are low and this paper charges only 7 cents a line. Twenty-five words make a line in these Japanese papers and this would be decidedly cheap for the New York World, which is to our metropolis what the Nichi Nichi Shimbun is to Tokio. Mr. Seki tells me that the Japanese have not been fully educated in the use of advertising, but that the newspaper advertis ing increases from year to year. The news-papers advertise their own circulation and each boasts that it has the biggest. They

the papers on the streets. THE NEWSBOYS. The newsboys of Japan are hired by the month, and \$10 a month is good wages. They are nothing like the newsboys of America. The sign of the calling is a sort of a sheep bell which tinkles as they trot

put up bulletin boards, but they do not cry

along with a bundle of newspapers sticking out of the breasts of their gowns. They wear bowl-like hats which covers nearly the whole of their faces, and the calves of legs are bare. You hear everywhere their bells tinkling, and whenever there is a bell there is always a newspaper. There is no news stands on the streets and the papers are not sold in the hotels. There are a few street sales of papers and the most of the copies go to subscribers. The presses used in the Nichi Nichi Shimbun office are old fashioned ones of America make. The stereotyping is done after the American plan, but the plates are trimmed down with a hand saw which looks like a butcher knife filed into teeth. After this they are planed with a common carpenter's plane and when visited the stereotyping department and looked at the light attire of the workers who were clad in nothing but breech clothes, the editor said: "Excuse these men. It is so warm. They

are naked.' THE SANCTUM. It takes about one hundred and fifty men to run the Nichi Nichi Shimbun office, and the editorial rooms contain many low tables. The editor-in-chief in Japanese dress introluced me to a score and more of brownskinned gentlemen in Japanese gowns who stopped writing up and down sheets of rice paper with camel's hair brushes as I entered. Tea was brought in in little cups holding as much as you could put in the smallest egg cup. A cigarette was offered me and a box of charcoal put beside me to light it. We chatted for some time though the editor, who spoke English on the changes in newspaper work going on over the world. I found my remarks published in the newspaper the next morning and I wish I could give your readers here a quotation from them. It all looks the same to me, however, and I would be as liable to clip a sec-tion of a love story as of my interview, had

I not my guide to help me. As we talked the reporters worked busily away in the next room and I saw the exchange editor in a blue dressing gown clipping and marking with his red ink and brush articles intended for the chief editor's eye. On the same floor and adjacent to the editorial room I heard the tramp of many feet, and I was told the noise came from the and that it was made by the dozen boy a who

were gathering type for the compositors. I looked in. The type was arranged in long cases standing on the floor propped against each other at an angie of forty five degrees in the shape of a tent. These cases were six feet high and from fifty to sixty feet long, and they were packed with type in compartments like those of an American press room. The printers do not select the type as with us. The words of an article are gathered before they begin to put it together for the paper The type or words, for each type represents a word, are brought in little boxes like cigar boxes, arranged in the order in which it is to go into the paper, and the compositor sets it up in his composing stick. It thus takes much leg work to get up a Japanese newspa-per, and these boys have to run from one end of the room to the other many times to get the different ones of the five thousand characters which go to make up the Japanese vocabulary of letters.

Compositors are paid from \$10 to \$30 a nonth, and it will be interesting here to give the salaries of the men employed on a Japanese newspaper. The editor-in-chief re-ceives \$150 a month, and the other men connected with the editorial room range from that down to \$30 a month. Reporters receive from \$15 to \$30 a month, and foreign correspondents get about \$50 a month. ILLUSTRATIONS.

The leading papers of Japan use illustra-tions only when the occasion demands it. They publish pictures of noted men as they become prominent, and when the late nomi-nating conventions were held the American legation here was besieged with reporters who wanted photographs of Thurman and Cleveland and of Harrison and Morton. They found out that Mr. Dunn, one of the secre-taries of the legation, was a cousin of Senator Thurman, and they wanted as full a report about him as would be required from a gossippy American correspondent. The red The red bandana handkerchief puzzled them, and their version of Senator Thurman's snuff-taking were as varied as their characters. I doubt not that new characters were invented

to express their ideas, for there is no snuff in Japan, and the handkerchiefs the natives use are of paper. I have been interviewed by a number of the reporters, and my talks have furnished several columns of printed hiero-glyphics and a section of a Japanese paper

would make a very interesting American newspaper illustration.

The cheaper papers of Japan run largely of the most harrowing scenes. In one you may see a murder portrayed, in which an almond-eyed girl is killed by an almond-eyed villain. In another is a love scene, and in a third a story of Japanese sorrow, and death is told in pen and ink that seem to weep. In all of these the Japanese dress and features are carried out, and the illustration is on the whole about as good as that you find in the American newspapers.

Japanese newspapers are cheap. The best dailies cost 30 cents a month or a cent and a half a copy. The papers do not make much money, still they have great influence. I was told by one of the men connected with the government that the newspapers could overthrow a public man or minister in Japan and public opinion seems to have as much weight here as it has in America. I find the newspaper men of Japan to be very bright men, and in fact there is no class of subjects which they do not discuss. Their editorial articles comprise finance, com-merce, christianity and the thousand and one new subjects which are now interesting

The papers are taken by all classes of pe ple, from the mikado to the cooley and the number of subscribers increases every day. Tokio has a press club which meets once i month and which frequently entertains foreign visitors. There are three

ENGLISH PAPERS published in Japan. They are all issued at Yokohama, and their prices form quite a contrast with those of the Japanese newspapers. They cost 20 cents or from \$18 to \$25 a year, and the news in them is almost en-tirely Japanese and of other foreign countries rather than America. One of these is before me and its American news is comprised in the following telegram:
"Washington,D. C.—The house has passed the tariff bill.

The Japan Mail is perhaps the best known of the English Japanese newspapers. It is edited by Captain Brinkley, an Englishman, who has been in Japan for a score or more of years and who is one of the finest scholars as well as one of the most influential foreigners in Japan.
I note in one of the Japanese newspapers

of a late date announcing its collections for the sufferers from the recent eruption of Bandisan in which so many villages were Bandisan, in which so many villages were destroyed, that the papers collect contributions nere as they do in America, and this paper states that within a fortnight after this eruption \$3,700 was that collected.

The common Language.

There is a movement going on in Japan for the throwing away of Chinese characters and the adoption of the same alphabet that we use. There are two societies in Tokio in

we use. There are two societies in Tokio in favor of some reform in this direction, and one of them wants to adopt the Japanese alphabet proper, which consists of forty-seven letters. There will probably be a change to one system or the other, and I have heard it predicted that English will eventually be the language of Japn. I saw a short-hand writer in one of the of-

I saw a short-hand writer in one of the of-fices here take down Japan conversation, and I could see that his pot hooks looked any dif-ferent from those of the reporters of con-gress. It will be impossible, however, for Japan ever to use the type-writer while she sticks to the Chinese characters. In the meantime a large part of the empire is learning English, and Japan has the educational system of any of ing English, and Japan has the best educational system of any of the oriental nations. School attendance is compulsory and there are 3,000,0.30 children in the public schools. More than one million of these are females and Japan has 142 high schools, It has sixty-five normal schools and there are about 1,800 pupils in the imperial university here. There are 103 technical schools containing 8,000 students, and 1,853 schools are maintained by private funds. The future of Japan it is impossible to pre-The future of Japan it is impossible to predict, save that with this system of education, it can not but continue to advance. A look at the book stores of Tokio gives

some idea of the class of literature that the educated people of the empire read, and there thanks for their many elegant presents in a

are no subjects too high or abtruse for them In one of the book stores here there is as good a collection of metaphysical works a find in any book store in Washing ton, and Mill and Spencer are read by th thousands. All classes of scientific works are sold and there seems to be more solid books than novels. I see second-hand books for sale on the street marked here and there with Japanese notes bearing on such subjects as biology, politica economy and history, and a number of the more noted works have been translated into the Japanese language. Mr. Mutza, the present minister from Japan to America, amused himself during a political imprison-ment, which he underwent several years ago by translating Bentham's Spirit of the laws into Japanese, and I am surprised at the num ber of public men I meet who are good lin

Calling upon the vice minister of war this morning without my interpreter I was asked if I could speak French or Ger-man as he found the English very hard for him. I replied in German and our conversa tion was then conducted in that language. meet many Japanese who can talk English and the day will come when the English wil be as familiar a language here as the German is in America FRANK G. CARPENTER. SINGULARITIES.

A hairless cat excites the wonder of Par was born in that condition. and promises to live. A Jersey cow in Atchison, Kan., is the

proud parent of triplets, all alive and doing well. She deserves a pension. An esthetic-looking blue lobster with a del-cately tinted pink tail was captured at Portland. Me., recently, is now swimming in clos-quarters as a curiosity.

A sparrow with white wings was seen in Rondout, N. Y., the other afternoon. It led an army of nearly one hundred brown spar rows for several hours. When the "curio" alighted the others would alight, and when it circled about or flew in a straight line they would immediately follow suit, "keep ing always, however, at a most respectfu

The famous toad which was dug out alive from a stratum of Scotch clay at Hartford, Conn., belonging to the glacial period died at the end of three days. A local surgeon cut is slit across the membrane which closed the toad's mouth in order to feed it, and the poor patrachian had not enough vitalily to bear the operation. Much interest is manifested in the toad, which has been preserved in al ohol in the Greenock museum.

Mr. Cyrenius Hall, the artist, has a sun mer home at Isle of Hope in Maine. Thre weeks ago Mrs. Hall, to encourage her hens to lay, bought a half-dozen china nest eggs and placed them in their nests. On looking for them a few days after they were not to be found, nor were there are any sugar bowls or tea-sets about to show that the china eggs had hatched. The disappearance of the eggs was a mystery until one day las week a chicken snake was killed on Mr. Hall's farm, and two china eggs were found inside of it. His snakeship had been doubt less suffering from dyspepsia for several

A peculiar phenomenon has been discov ered in Laurens county, S. C. On the side of a steep hill a section of land about two acres in extent has apparently dropped abou four feet below the surface of the surround ing country. The sunken ground is covered with bushes, which are turned and twisted considerably. Near the edge of the fallen mass is a large crack, extending toward the center, from the aperture of which water and sand issue continually. This water has a milky sedument, and, as it runs down a trench some fifty feet below, it destroys all vegetation it comes in contact with. A strong sulphurous odor pervades the air of vegetation it comes in contact with

CONNUBIALITIES.

A Norden (Neb.) man has married after twenty years of courtship conducted through the mails.

The approaching marriage of Boulanger's daughter, Mile. Marcelle, with Capt. Derant, is officially announced. A newly married Aroostook pair return

card signed by them and published in the Omaha's Pacific Railway Argonaut ocal newspaper. This is real gratitude A Canton, O., couple eloped in a mili

wagon. It was owned by the groom, a pros perous dairyman. The girl belongs to wealthy family and had been "keeping pany" for several years against her father' wish. falo Bill's Wild West combination, lariated the affections of a Baltimore beauty and heiress. He rounded her up and had his brand put on her by a Washington minister When the original owner came after his own lamb Taylor showed his certificate of ownership and promised to keep her on good range

ith plenty of feed. The paternal blessing followed in due course. The first romantic marriage of the season occurred September 17 last, in Jeffersonville Ky. Miss Minnie L. Casseday, daughter o Mr. Samuel Casseday, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, was married to Mr. R. S. Willis, of Galveston, Tex. Although the young couple were known to be engaged prise to their friends. Mr. Willis is at col-lege in Waco, Tex., and Miss Casseday con-tinues her studies at school in Louisville.

American girls who desire to marry titled Europeans should not neglect their French Ex-Minister Lothrop's daughter, who mar ried a Russian baron a few days ago, was courted in French, because she could not speak Russian, and her lover was unskilled in English. Miss Virginia Knox, of Pitts burg, Pa., who married Count di Montercole, of Italy, had a like experience. She was un-able to speak Italian and the count couldn't ount on his English. French thus became the language of last resort.

RELIGIOUS.

About \$24,000,000 has been contributed to he American board in the last seventy-eight

Every city and village in the eighteen prov nces of China are now open to the mission aries of the cross. Bob Burdette, the genial, laughter-making humorist, has been licensed as an evangelist and is to start out on a campaign against sin. Mrs. Booth-Tucker, daughter of "General Booth, commander of the Salvation army

ecently started for India with a company o ifty missionary officers. Twenty-nine years ago the Presbyterian mission in Brazil was begun. There is now a presbytery of fifty churches and thirty-two ministers. Twelve of the latter are natives. In northern Mexico new churches have seen organized, and at places visited for the

first time large audiences have listened with marked attention to the words of the missionary. The corner stone of a home for aged and nfirm Israelites has been laid in Philadel phia. It is an unusual institution, for very ew Jews, in this country at least, ever be

ome objects of charity. Rev. George McC. Fiske, of Providence R. I., positively declines to accept the bish-pric of Fond du Lac, to which he was re-cently elected. It is announced that another election will be held in November. Grand Rabbi Isidore, the most distinguished Jew in France, is dead at Paris, aged 75. He was a liberal Hebrew, and did

not discourage mixed marriage. He always urged the observance of high mocality rather than the rites of the church. Mr. Spurgeon's church in London-the church of the great tabernacle-is now, in the most absolute sense independent. It has no connection with any union, association, convocation, or any ecclesiastical court of any description. Various rumors have of any description. Various rumors have been afloat as to Mr. Spurgeon's purposes in relation to the future of his church, but he has given no sign, and if the question has Been discussed in the meetings of his elders they have been discreetly silent.

It comes as church news from England that the bishop of Ely will hereafter license his deacons to preach only one original sermon a week, on the ground that a young man just entering the ministry cannot with justice to himself or the subject prepare more than one sermon a week. He thinks that the people will be the gamers, as they will hear two good sermons a week, one original and one selected, instead of two poor original ser-

U. P.'S EREACH OF TRUST. CONTINENTAL HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY. litizen old friend E. Roscwater, Editor "OMAHA BEE." Rail times again are out of joint.

Let press wake up Omaha men, As I arranged with Lincoln then, (At Omaha) Initial Point. trange times are these when Theft succeeds.
When Corporations rob Great towns.

As Kings and Kaizers lose their Crowns. tail Robbers fall who steal "forn Deeds," As you were with me at the time

(With Dey, Pacific Engineer). The town subscribed;—can Board combine To cheat the town as "Bonko Steer?" You knew Savage and Manderson, Who represented Omaha,

Drew up contract (as legal fact Will that firm now deny the act) -Two Hundred Thousand Dollar sum

For depot grounds (see city law); Yet Union Depot not begun! Alvin Saunders was trustee,-If I can trust my memory— The Breach of Trust rests with U. P.

BREACH OF PROMISE THROUGH FALSE PRETENSS.
The grounds are worth One Million now, (Three hundred thousand interest) Build depot or stamp on Board Press "Dishonor" as its Railway guest,

Or else give up the property And expose the Railway Treachery, Contract was left in Millard's safe (In Omaha National Bank) s Honor Bright Omaha Waif ! President was no boodle crank.

Charles Francis Adams and Jay Gould Were then not known in U. P. fame. How then can they swear to deed shame ome Sneak Thief Robber has Rail Pooled ! Did not Thurston State Board create

By U. P. order! Can Adams say He has not given Town away to Boom Ring Pools elsewhere in state? Why should our Omaha be sold

o pass Hundred Million Fraud Bill (Through Manderson) for Boodle Gold, And Omaha "Way Station" still! We've waited Five and Twenty Years, o lose "Initial Point" at last

(Through Senates, Pool Room, Bunks Steers), With Union Depot still half-mast, Push a Press battle (through Tag Beg), When "Party Rings and Pools" counive,

We of the old guard, still alive, Hold Records in our Memory,
George Francis Train.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

The most effective mantle of charity is made of scaiskin.

The railroad with the narrowest gauge nost frequently has the largest mortgage Keeley, the motor man, has been caused considerable annoyance by his mother-in-law. The song of the girl and the kerosene can "Oil away, oil away to the promised land." Bread is higher, but the country is yet

afe. There has been no advance in the price It is doubtful if Edison's new talking-mathine will ever supersede the old reliable

sewing societies. Many unscrupulous dead men are said to preparing to vote posthumously at the

The price of wheat has begun to drop. It's In fact, the drop may well be considered a due drop. Nobody has invented a contrivance wherea man at the theater can drop a cent in

he slot and get a clove. And now we are told that the coloring matter in greenbacks is deadly poison. But ou cannot scare us in that way

A training-school for servants is in opera-ion in Chicago. If the girls are good lookng they cannot find employment. It will be waste of time to teach them. All the Sloux chiefs at Washington have colds in the head. It is evident that the mu-cous membrane of the redskin is becoming ery sensitive to the customs of civilization

"What Frenchman's dramatic works are the most popular with American audiences? nquires a correspondent. That depends Sardou and Worth both claim the champion ship beit.